

1

I. Invasive diagnostic tests:

- Specimens: gastric biopsy obtained by endoscopy.

1. Rapid biopsy urease test: in-vitro test for urease activity (bed side test).

2. Histopathology & Microscopy: H. pylori organisms appear as short spiral or S-shaped rods.

II- Non-invasive tests:

- These tests do not require endoscopy & are used for initial screening.

a) Fecal antigen test:

Detection of H. pylori antigens in feces is useful in diagnosis and treatment follow up.

II- Non-invasive tests:

b) Urea breath test: in-vivo test for urease activity

•

13C- or 14C-labeled urea is ingested by the patient.

Serological tests: The presence of IgG antibodies in the patient's serum can also be used as evidence of infection (of limited use).

2

Rotavirus

--Double-layered protein coat

Wheel shape appearance under EM

Most common cause of infantile gastroenteritis

A -Three main symptoms of rotavirus infection:

- Abdominal pain
- Vomiting
- Severe watery diarrhea

B - Complications

Dehydration & electrolyte imbalance

Norwalk virus

Mode of transmission :

Ingestion of contaminated sea food or water.

Astroviruses
a star in shape.